

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Contact person at the IMAD: Dr. Alenka Kajzer	
DEVELOPMENT FIELD	Modern welfare state and higher employment – Increasing labour market flexibility
DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR	<p><i>Definition:</i> The long-term unemployment rate is defined as the number of long-term unemployed persons (unemployed for over one year) as a % of the total labour force (employed and unemployed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the long-term unemployment rate is calculated on the basis of data collected by the Labour Force Survey - the <i>survey unemployment rate</i> is measured by means of quarterly labour force surveys. The survey is conducted in accordance with the guidelines of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the statistical office of the European Union (Eurostat). According to this definition, unemployed persons are those who during the reference week were not employed (according to guidelines) but were actively seeking work (through employment services, by sending out applications, etc.) and were willing to accept work in the next two weeks. Employed persons are those who during the past week (from Monday to Sunday) did any work for pay, profit or family gain, or had the status of an employed or unemployed person even if they did not work. <p><i>Detailed methodological explanations:</i> EUROSTAT, Structural indicators – Social inclusion</p> <p><i>International comparability:</i> Internationally comparable data are available in EUROSTAT's databases and are based on the European Labour Force Survey</p> <p><i>Manner of presentation:</i> aggregately and by gender</p> <p><i>Unit of measurement:</i> %</p>
SOURCE OF DATA FOR SLOVENIA	EUROSTAT
AVAILABLE TIME SERIES	from 1996 onwards
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS	– EU (by country and as a whole); <i>source:</i> Eurostat; obtainable at: http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/newcronos/reference/display.do?screen=detailref&language=en&product=EU_strind&root=EU_strind/strind/socohe/sc061